

30, by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, the other collected at Brownsville by Mr. Schaeffer, in April.

*Type*. — No. 7353, U. S. National Museum.

**Anastrepha pallens, new species.**

Distinguished by the three colored scutellum. Yellow, a vitta in middle of mesonotum, a broader one each side, the humeri, several spots on the pleura, a pair of spots in front of the scutellum and apical half of the latter, whitish, base of scutellum yellow followed by a brown fascia, a pair of brown spots in front of the scutellum, situated outside of and contiguous with the whitish ones; mesonotum not pruinose; wings hyaline, a spot beyond the humeral crossvein and the stigma yellowish-gray, a very faint pale grayish crossband extends across the wing at the hind crossvein and is narrowly prolonged along the costa to the tip of the fourth vein, hind margin of the wing also very pale grayish (specimen immature); length, 6 mm.

A male specimen collected in June.

**Sepsis pleuralis, new species.**

Recognizable among the unspotted winged forms by the wholly yellow pleura. Yellow, the front, upper part of occiput, mesonotum except the lateral margins, middle of metanotum and dorsum of third, fourth and base of fifth segment of abdomen, black, upper side of scutellum, posterior margin of second abdominal segment, and last three joints of the tarsi, brown; front polished, mesonotum subopaque, thinly brownish pruinose, metanotum polished and with a brassy tinge, dorsum of abdomen opaque, somewhat scabrous and with a strong bluish tinge; under side of front femora at two thirds of the length bearing an outwardly projecting tooth; wings hyaline, the base of the costal cell to slightly beyond the humeral crossvein, dark brown. Length, 4 mm.

A male specimen collected in June.

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**A NEW CERATOPOGON FROM BRAZIL.**

By D. W. COQUILLETT,

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**Ceratopogon guttatus, new species.**

Black, the antennæ and apical portion of tarsi brownish yellow, mesonotum yellowish brown, humeri, scutellum and narrow ends of tibiæ yellow, halteres whitish, all hairs yellow; antennæ considerably longer than the head and thorax united; mesonotum opaque, yellow pruinose, the posterior portion whitish pruinose, abdomen opaque; legs slender, devoid of spines, a few rather long hairs on the tibiæ, first joint of hind tarsi nearly twice as long as the second, the penultimate joint nearly as long as the last one, claws equal, small, empodia wanting; wings hairy on about the apical half, base of wings to apices of first and fifth veins whitish-hyaline and marked

with about eight gray spots, a subtriangular one extending from costa to the fourth vein a short distance before the small crossvein, a subquadrate one extending from costa to the third vein just before apex of first vein, a streak on small crossvein and another on fourth vein a short distance beyond the latter, a small spot on upper side of fifth vein slightly beyond its middle and a larger one on the under side before its middle, a large one along hind margin of axillary cell near its middle and a curved one in apex of this cell; remainder of wing gray, a large whitish hyaline spot at apex of third vein nearly crossing the first posterior cell and extending along the third vein to the hyaline portion at base of wing, a second large whitish hyaline spot midway between apices of third vein and upper branch of the fourth, almost crossing the first posterior cell, a small hyaline spot in apex of second posterior cell and another a short distance before it, a larger one on middle of lower branch of fourth vein, one in apex of third and another near middle of hind edge of fourth posterior cell; upper branch of fourth vein, apical portion of the lower branch, and both branches of fifth vein narrowly bordered with hyaline; third vein connected near its middle by a crossvein with the first, apex of third vein beyond two-thirds length of wing, apex of first vein near middle of the third, fourth vein forks slightly beyond the small crossvein, axillary angle of wings well developed; length, 1.4 mm.

Three female specimens collected by Dr. A. Lutz.

*Habitat.* — Sao Paulo, Brazil.

*Type.* — No. 7724, U. S. National Museum.

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## THE LIFE HISTORY OF CULEX CANTANS MEIGEN.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, A.M., PH.D.,

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(PLATE I.)

This mosquito flies most of the summer, but it is single brooded. The larvæ hatch from over-wintering eggs very early in spring, but the growth is not very rapid, probably a month being required before adults appear. These fly some weeks before becoming ready to oviposit. A female at New Hampshire was kept alive from July 20 to August 12; another taken August 8, laid eggs August 16. In British Columbia, a female taken June 15, laid eggs June 30 and these remained unhatched till the following year, although kept in water. They hatched as soon as the ice was melted in the jar the following spring.

The eggs (Plate I, Fig. 1) are laid singly and readily sink in the water. They are elliptical, the thickest part at one third from the